

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 29th April, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 23rd April refers to the future Afghan policy which the Government intends to follow, and which was announced by Mr. Lepel Griffin at the darbar lately held by him at Kabul, and remarks that it is an act of wisdom on the part of the present Government that it has publicly expressed its views and intentions in regard to Afghanistan. The Liberals entertain different views on the subject. But now that the present Government has committed itself to a policy, they will be obliged to carry it out when they come into office.

Circulation,
380 copies.

The same paper states : We have already in our last issue discussed the question as to who should be appointed Amir of Kabul. Mr. Lepel Griffin's address at the late Kabul darbar, however, induces us to revert to the subject. He told the Afghan sardars who attended the darbar that any requests they might make in support of Wali Muhammad, Hashim Khan, Musa Khan, or

The question as to who should be appointed Amir of Kabul.

Ayub Khan, would be laid before His Excellency the Viceroy for consideration. Moreover, he observed that the Viceroy has decided against Yakub Khan. This shows that Yakub Khan's recall is simply out of the question. The attention of the public is now naturally turned to the four men above mentioned as the rightful heirs to the throne. The new Amir should be a man who is trusted by the Government of India and loved by the chiefs and sardars of Afghanistan. The difficulty is to find such a man. Hashim Khan is favourably disposed towards the Government of India, but the Afghan sardars do not like him. They like Ayub Khan, but we have no trust in him. Wali Muhammad is not a sufficiently able and energetic man to restore peace and order in the country at such a crisis if he were placed on the throne. Musa Khan is yet a child. The question is, of these four men who has the best claim to the throne? In our opinion Musa Khan, being the son of the ex-Amir, has the best claim. He should be appointed Amir, and a council of regency should conduct the administration during his minority, as we stated in our last issue.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* of the 24th April briefly refers to the address which Mr. Lepel Griffin delivered at the late Kabul darbar, and remarks that it is obvious from his address that the Government of India will appoint a trustworthy ruler for Kabul. There are at present four pretenders to the throne, viz., Ayub Khan, Musa Khan, Hashim Khan, and Abdul Rahman Khan. All of them have nearly equal claims to the throne. Ayub Khan is the son of the late Amir Sher Ali Khan, and possesses great influence in Western Afghanistan. Musa Khan is the son of Yakub Khan. He is still a child, and his adherents are the enemies of the Government of India. Hashim Khan is the son of Muhammad Sharif Khan, who is the son of the late Amir Dost Muhammad, and lives at present at Dehra Dun. He is in the British camp at Kabul. Abdul Rahman is the son of Afzal Khan, the brother of Sher

Ali. He has passed a great deal of his time in banishment; he has acquired great influence in Turkistan with the assistance of the Russians, and is now coming to Kabul to assert his claims to the throne. The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* urges that Musa Khan should be placed on the throne. But it should be observed that he is a mere child, and would not be able to maintain peace and order in the country. Moreover, his friends and supporters are the enemies of the Government of India and opposed to the establishment of a British Agent at Kabul. If he were appointed Amir, the painful events which followed the Gandamak treaty would occur again. Of the different claimants to the throne we hope the Government of India will select one on whose loyalty and friendship it can rely, and who will be strong enough to keep the unruly Afghans in check.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Jaipur Gazette* of the 24th April quotes an extract from the *Pioneer*, in which it referred, on the authority of Major Bradford's Rajputana administration report, to the zeal displayed by the native chiefs of Rajputana to assist the Government of India during the Kabul war, and remarks:—"The Rajput Princes are always ready to serve the Government with all their might, and, if taken into confidence, can supply a first-rate auxiliary force to the imperial army. Rajputana once supplied the flower of the Muhammadan forces and boasts of several chiefs who led large and successful armies into the very heart of Kabul. The Jaipur family alone furnished three distinguished generals, Maharajas Man Singh, Ram Singh, and Bishen Singh, who had glorious careers at the head of large armies in the land of the Afghans, where they died like heroes in the service of their imperial master and liege lord at Delhi."

Circulation,
275 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 24th April congratulates Lord Lytton on his promotion to an earldom and makes nearly the same remarks about his administration that were made by the *Oudh Akhbar* of the 17th April (see page 282 of the *Selections* for the week ending the 22nd April, 1880).

Circulation,
409 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* of the 26th April congratulates Lord Lytton on his having been made an earl by Her Majesty, and remarks that it is a matter of great satisfaction that he is not at present going to England as was at first expected. On the 12th April he departed from Calcutta on his way to Simla. The new Liberal Government have agreed to retain him in his office, and there is now no difference of opinion between them in regard to Afghanistan.

Circulation,
140 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* of the 23rd April states that the educated youths of India, especially the Bengalis, are jubilant over the election of a majority of the Liberal candidates. They are probably under the impression that the Liberals are more favourably disposed towards India than the Conservatives, and will bestow many benefits upon it when they come into office. But they are quite mistaken. True the Liberals are the friends of liberty. They may again make the vernacular press free. But this can by no means improve the material condition of the country. The Home Government cannot do much for us until the Government of India sincerely endeavours to promote our best interests. It is all the same to us whether the Liberals or the Conservatives are in the ascendant at home. In fact it would be a great mistake on our part to identify ourselves with one party, because in that case whenever the other party came into office we would suffer greatly.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 26th April pub-

Circulation,
125 copies.

The admission of the natives of Berar to the public service in that province.

lishes a vernacular translation of the circular lately issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, to the effect that only the

natives of Berar should be appointed to posts of Rs. 100 and less in the public service in the province, and remarks that the circular does not practically affect outsiders. In the first place, any outsider who has lived for three years in the province will be eligible for the public service. Secondly, outsiders are not at present generally imported for appointments of small pay. When about twenty-seven years ago the province came under British administration, the natives of the province were not qualified for the public service, and therefore outsiders had to be sent for to carry on the administration. But since education has spread in the province the public service has been recruited from the educated natives. It appears from the circular in question that there are at present 207 natives in the public service whose pay is Rs. 100 and less, against 309 outsiders. This is by no means a small proportion. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that the number of the natives in the public service will be much increased in the course of time. Hence, in our opinion, there was no necessity to make such a distinction between the natives and the outsiders as the Resident's circular does in the matter of their eligibility to the public service. There is another thing to be considered in connection with the circular. It probably applies only to the judicial and revenue departments, and not to the public works department, the post-office the police, &c. If this is the case, no great good will necessarily accrue to the natives from it. The writer then urges that the educated natives of the province, especially the graduates, should be appointed extra assistant commissioners, *attachés*, and assistant commissioners. Six men have been appointed *attachés* since the appointment has been created; of these only one man is a native of Berar, and the others are all outsiders.

Circulation,
425 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 27th April, writing from Gurdaspur, states that Revd. Mr. Baring of Batala, Panjab. the permanence of British rule in India depends upon whether or not the Government wins the goodwill of the different classes of its subjects, by granting them equal rights and privileges. It is to be regretted that the Christian missionaries in India are under the impression that the prosperity of the British nation and the Government depends upon the spread of the Christian religion, and accordingly endeavour to induce natives by means of threats to become converts. The writer then refers to a printed card which the Revd. Mr. Baring of Batala is said to have sent to some natives, especially Government servants, in the Panjab, advertising some vernacular religious books for sale. In the advertisement there is a sentence to the effect that the cause of the greatness of the British nation is the Christian religion. The writer considers this sentence a kind of threat to the natives to adopt the Christian religion, and remarks that these cards have raised many suspicions in the minds of the people, especially because they have been distributed generally among the native Government servants only. The missionaries should always remember that the Government of India practises a policy of religious toleration, and should be careful in issuing such cards.

In commenting upon the above article the editor gives the advertisement in question *in extenso*, a translation of which is as follows:—"DEAR SIR,—The cause of the prosperity of the British nation is the Christian religion. Perhaps you may be anxious to know something about this religion. You can obtain the following books from the Religious Book Depôt at Lahore by sending the price by means of a money-order." (Here the names of the books are published, and the price of each is given.) The editor then remarks that as these cards have been forwarded chiefly to the Government servants, and the name of the sender or advertiser is not

given on them, some persons may be induced to think that they have been issued at the instigation of the Government. The Government should take the Revd. Mr. Baring to task for the issue of these cards. We have repeatedly advised the Government of India not to lean in favour of any particular class of the community. It is difficult to realise why the Government pays bishops and chaplains from the public revenues—why it sometimes grants land to missionaries—and why it has bestowed some special privileges upon the Christians. It is this show of partiality on the part of the Government which sometimes encourages missionaries to commit objectionable acts. It should look upon all classes of the community with an eye of equality.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 23rd April complains that thousands of cattle are killed every day by butchers for their flesh. Cows, oxen, and buffaloes are very useful animals. The milk of cows is a very nutritious article of food. Land is cultivated in India with the assistance of oxen and buffaloes. They are also used as beasts of burden. If they continue to be killed by butchers at the present rate, they will become extinct in the course of time. The Government of India should adopt some measures to check the slaughter of kine. Butchers disguise themselves when they go into the interior of the country to purchase cattle. If the owners knew who the purchasers were, they would never sell their cattle to them. Transfers of cattle are generally registered at the local police station. If the police were told that, whenever the transfer of an animal was reported to them, they should ask the purchaser who he was and for what purpose he bought the animal, butchers would probably not be able to obtain cattle. It is surprising that if a man overloads an animal he is punished, but that no notice is taken of the ruthless slaughter of cattle by butchers.

Circulation,
685 copies.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 25th April states that, in accordance with the desire of the inhabitants of Muhammadabad for the transfer of the offices of tahsildar and the munsif from Koranta to the old place, the Collector of Ghazipur represented the matter to the Commissioner of Benares. But the Commissioner did not approve of the proposal. We can form an idea of Sir George Couper's feelings towards the natives from what the *Friend of India* has written about his famine administration, and from the fact that he has abolished many schools in which the children of poor persons received education. He passes the hot weather in the midst of the cold breezes of Naini Tal. The Members of the Board of Revenue, the Commissioners, and the Collectors live in comfortable houses provided with *khas-khas tatties* and *pankhas*. They cannot realize to what great inconvenience the people are exposed from the hot winds and the sun. In some places it takes the cultivators two days to go to the tahsildar's office to pay the revenue. The inhabitants of Muhammadabad should not be disheartened by the Commissioner's refusal. If they memorialize the Government in the proper way, their request is sure to meet with consideration at its hands.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* (Allahabad) of the 25th April states that a ticket-collector of the Allahabad railway-station has lately been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for having misappropriated the excess fare which he took from a passenger. The Railway Company has lately begun to employ mere boys on small pay. They are not only dishonest, but also frequently assault passengers.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 29th April protests against the employment of boys thirteen or fourteen years old at railway-stations, as station-masters, ticket-collectors, &c., on small pay. The

measure is no doubt an economical one, but it is objectionable on several grounds. In the first place it is obvious that these inexperienced boys cannot perform their duties satisfactorily. Secondly, we can have no trust in boys. They may appropriate money belonging to the Railway Company to their own use and deceive passengers. Thirdly, they generally illtreat passengers.

LOCAL.

The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Allahabad) of the 24th April complains that one cartload of the coal and two cartloads of the wood which was collected at Pura Mufti (Allahabad) for the use of the Lieutenant-Governor's camp in February last have been brought to the Allahabad tahsildar's office. The coal has been sold by the office to the Mission Press at Katra, and the wood is being burnt by the tahsil men. It is difficult to realize how the tahsil men obtained such a large quantity of fuel from the camp, because fuel is generally supplied to the camp by a contractor. We never heard of such a thing in the time of the late tahsildar, Munshi Manni Lal.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The same paper publishes a communicated article, headed "The April Fool," in a facetious style, in which some Musalman officer is ridiculed. The first part of the article appeared in the *Dabir-i-Hind* of the 17th April. The substance of the article in plain words is as follows:—"The writer one day went to an officer on business. The officer became very angry as soon as he saw him. The officer is an Anglicised Musalman. Being a man of low birth, he is very proud of his authority. He is a fat man of middle size. He was born of a slave whom his father bought at Mecca. His father lends money on interest, which is against the dictates of the Muhammadan religion." In another place the writer calls the officer "a bull-dog." [The person referred to is evidently the tahsildar of Allahabad, with whom the editor of the *Dabir-i-Hind* is on bad terms.]

Circulation
300 copies.

The *Shola Tūr* (Cawnpore) of the 27th April states that

The detention of the *amlā* at court after 12 A. M. it is a good thing that officers hold court from 6 to 12 A. M. at present owing to the great heat of the weather. But it is to be regretted that some officers go to court at 10 A. M. and dismiss the court at 2 or 3 P. M. This is a source of great inconvenience to the *amlā*, the suitors, and the pleaders, who go to the court exactly at 6 A. M. The Hindus generally do not find sufficient time in the morning to perform their necessary daily ablutions, and therefore go to the court without taking food. They have to starve for the whole day when they are detained at court till 2 or 3 P. M. Officers should be strictly prohibited from detaining any man in court after 12 P. M.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	1880, April 23rd & 26th	April 26th & 29th respectively.	660 copies.
2 <i>Afsar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Musaffarnagar.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	" 12th & 19th	" 25th ...	123 "
3 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khwaja Usaf Ali,	" 21st ...	" 26th ...	280 "
4 <i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ali Husain Khan ...	" 22nd ...	" 26th ...	120 "
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kamta Prasad ...	" 24th ...	" 28th ...	125 "
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mokand Ram ...	" 21st ...	" 24th ...	1,250 copies (including 380 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Almal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 20th ...	" 23rd ...	86 copies.
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai	" 24th & 27th	" 26th & 29th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Arjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal	" 24th ...	" 27th ...	185 copies.
10 <i>Arjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mir Nusar Ali	" 23rd ...	" ...	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
11 <i>Asrar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur	" 26th ...	" 23rd ...	100 copies.
12 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	" 21st ...	" ...	100 "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13. <i>Berār Mit</i>	... Ellichpur, ...	Marathi ...	Weekly ...	Eknath Sakha Ram,	April 20th	April 23rd	105 copies.
14. <i>Berār Samāchār</i>	... Akola ...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Ditto ...	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 26th	" 29th	250 "
15. <i>Bhārat Bādhā</i>	... Aligarh ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Tota Ram	" 23rd	" "	140 "
16. <i>Dabduba-i-Qasri</i>	... Bareilly ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Thakur Prasad	" 24th	" 28th	220 "
17. <i>Dabduba-i-Sikandri</i>	... Rampur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mahammad Husain,	" 26th	" "	409 "
18. <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	" 24th	" 24th	250 "
19. <i>Guldastah Humayun</i>	... Budann ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Afzal Ali	" 15th	" 29th	...
20. <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	" 18th	" 24th	...
21. <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur ...	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Mahendro Nath Sen.	" 21st & 24th	" 24th & 27th respectively	275 "
22. <i>Jalwa Tār</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu,	Weekly ...	Rai Ganeshi Lal ...	" 24th	" 27th	100 "
23. <i>Kārnāmāh</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 26th	" 28th	250 "
24. <i>Kāshi Patrika</i>	... Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto ...	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 23rd	" 26th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
25. <i>Kutub-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly,	Rev. J. Craven ...	" 26th	" 25th	362 copies.
26. <i>Kutub-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Chintamani Sarma,	" 26th	" 28th	300 "
27. <i>Kutub-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Mir Hasan	" 24th	" 24th	105 "
28. <i>Kutub-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brj Lal	" 30th	" "	600 "

630 copies (in-cluded) ... 26th ... 24th ... Jawwad Ali ... Ditto ... Lahore ...

		... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	24th	...	"	26th	...	630 copies (in- cluding 70 copies taken by Govt.) 50 100 325 125 175 100 150 70 330 250 46 115 613 460 350 685 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.) 411 275 240 300 125
30	Lahore	Jaunpur	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	25th	...	"	29th	...	
31	Lahore	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	16th	...	"	23rd	...	
32	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	19th	...	"	24th	...	
33	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	21st	...	"	23rd	...	
34	Maidan Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	23rd	...	"	27th	...	
35	Marwar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	...	19th	...	"	24th	...	
36	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	23rd	...	"	25th	...	
37	Mishir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	21st	...	"	26th	...	
38	Mirdal-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	15th	...	"	25th	...	
39	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	...	Weekly	...	26th	...	"	29th	...	
40	Mufarrak Dilkusha	Bijnor	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	22nd	...	"	26th	...	
41	Mula-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	20th	...	"	23rd	...	
42	Naizar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	19th	...	"	25th	...	
43	Najmul Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	...	Daily	...	20th, 21st, & 23rd.	...	"	24th, 25th & 28th respec- tively.	...	
44	Nar Afshan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	22nd	...	"	24th	...	
45	Nar-al-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	24th	...	"	"	...	
46	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	...	23rd to 29th	...	"	23rd to 29th respectively.	...	
47	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	20th	...	"	23rd	...	
48	Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	24th	...	"	27th	...	
49	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	27th	...	"	29th	...	
50	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	19th	...	"	23rd	...	
51	Pramod Sindhu	Umraoti	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	26th	...	"	28th	...	

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
52 Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut ..	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal ..	1880. April 20th	1880. April 23rd	70 copies.
53 Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	" 25th	" 27th	200
54 Rafah-i-Am	Sialkot ..	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand ..	" 24th	" 28th	700
55 Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore ..	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah ..	" 27th	" 29th	425
56 Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur ..	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul-Qudus ..	" 22nd	" 25th	275
57 Safr-i-Hind	Anrितear, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. Rajab Ali ..	" 17th & 24th	" 23rd & 26th respectively.	200
58 Said-ul-Akhbar	Budaun ..	Ditto	Ditto	Afsal Ali ..	" 22nd	" 24th	200
59 Seijan Kirti Sudhakar.	Udaipur ..	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Banshi Dhur ..	" 15th	" "	...
60 Shefah-ul-Sudhar	Lahore ..	Arabic	Monthly	Maulvi Faisul Hasan.	" "	" 26th	100
61 Sheraba Takar	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Weekly	Azis Ahmad Khan.	" 26th	" 27th	70
62 Shola-i-Tar	Cawnpore, ..	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali ..	" 27th	" 29th	300
63 Soheil Hind	Meerut ..	Ditto	Ditto	Wilayat Ali ..	" 20th	" 23rd	300
64 Urdu Akhbar	Akola ..	Marathi-English.	Ditto	Dhonde Balkishan,	" 24th	" 29th	360
65 Vrit Dhar	Dhar ..	Marathi	Ditto	Hari Bhaskar ..	" 19th	" 24th	153

ALLAHABAD: }
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